

CHAPED SKIN, PILLS,
SCALDS, CUTS. Bore Eyes,
Squibro, Earache, Neuralgia
and Rheumatic Pains. Throat
Colds, and Skin Aliments quickly
relieved by use of CALVERT'S
CAULDRON OINTMENT. Large
Pots 18d. each at Chemists,
&c.—F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester.

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL
新字華郵
Hongkong Wu Zi Ya Po.
ISSUED DAILY.

CHIN-UP MAIL,
Monger and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION:
For Postage & a delivery of 10
days. Outports \$15.00 per month,
including postage.

VOL. XLX. No. 9944.

英一千八百四十九年十二月廿九號

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1894.

甲午二十年十二月初三日

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GORDON & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOWTH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLS, 161, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 180, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—MAYENCE, FAUBS & CO., 18, Rue de la Grande Boucherie.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPPE, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 53, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.

BINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—KELLY & WALSH, LTD, Singapore.

CHINA.—Macao, A. A. DA CRUZ, Amoy, N. MOALIE & CO., LIMITED, Foochow, Heng & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Fuzhou, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,000.

PROPRIETORS' LIABILITY OF \$10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

C. J. HOLLIDAY, Esq.—Chairman.

J. S. MOSEY, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

R. M. Gray, Esq. S. C. Michaelson,

H. J. Joseph, Esq.

Hon. J. J. Keswick, D. R. SASSON, Esq.

Julius Kramer, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.

Hon. A. McConachie.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.

London BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 "

12 " 5 "

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 21, 1894. 332

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with Section 120 of the Articles of Association the General Agents, with Approval of the Consulting Committee, will on the 2nd JANUARY, 1895, issue INTEREST WARRANTS of 5 per cent. PAYABLE at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, the same being at the Rate of 10 PER CENT. per Annum on the Paid-up Capital of the Office for the year 1894.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents, CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, December 27, 1894. 2116

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Entertainments.

HONGKONG SMOKING CONCERT CLUB.

THE First CONCERT of the SEASON will be held in the THEATRE Royal, City Hall, THIS EVENING, 29th Inst., at 8.15 p.m.

J. D. LAPRAIK,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2106

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG'S HOME OF JOYFULTY.
DAR'S BIJOU THEATRE
(NEW RECLAMATION).EVERY EVENING, at 9 p.m.,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
AT 4 P.M.,

THE EVER POPULAR

DAR'S FANTOCHES

(MARIONNETTES),

Grand Special Matinee.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL CLASSES.

AT THE MATINEE PERFORMANCES.

Prices of Admission:
Private Boxes (per seat).....\$2.00
Stalls.....1.50
2nd Class.....1.00
Gallery.....0.50Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of
H. M. Forces half price to Pit and Gallery.

SEPARATE PLACE FOR CHINESE LADIES.

Book your Seats early at KELLY & WALSH's.

Misters E. N., & M. D'ARC, Sole Proprietors.

W. D'ARC, Stage Manager.

E. C. CLITHEROV, General Manager.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2127

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH
JANUARY, 1895.FIELD BATTERY.
For Duty—Lieut. MACHELL and Sergt. COYLE.

No. 174.—DRILLS.—FRIDAY, at 5.30 p.m., 54-Pr. and Company's Plain Cloths.

SATURDAY—ANNUAL Courses of MUSKETRY at Kowloon. Muster at 2.15 p.m. at HEAD QUARTERS. Launch to leave Pedder's Wharf at 2.30 p.m., Kowloon Detachment can join on Range. No objection to Members who have already fired repeating the practice (from Ammunition). Uniform: Serge, Helmets, Pouch, and Belt.

KOWLOON DETACHMENT.—HEAVY GUN DRILL, on THURSDAY, at the usual hour. Uniform: Serge and Caps.

No. 175.—The ANNUAL CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION (64-Pr. Practice) is fixed for SATURDAY, the 26th January (Chinese New Year), at Stonecutters' Island.

GENERAL.
No. 176.—TUESDAY, at 5.30 p.m., Squad Drill, for Recruits and Members of either Battery or Company who have not completed their number of Squad Drills. Plain cloths.

177.—The ANNUAL MORTARIZATION of the GARRISON having been fixed for the period 15th to 19th January. His Excellency the Major-General Commanding has invited the Corps to participate under:—

FIELD BATTERY.—In the night operations on THURSDAY EVENING, the 17th January, to man the 64-Pr. GUNS, SOUTH SHORE, KOWLOON, STONECUTTERS' ISLAND; and in the operations of SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 19th January, with 7-p.m. Bataille.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY, on the Afternoon of THURSDAY, the 17th January, and SATURDAY, the 19th January.

The Acting Commandant trusts that all Members will endeavor to be present.

No. 178.—AMBULANCE CLASS on WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, at 5.45 p.m. By Order,

G. TAYLOR,
Lieut. R.A.
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.
HEAD QUARTERS,
Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2128

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Co.'s Steamship
Yungang, Capt. WADDLETON, will be
despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, at 4 p.m.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2129

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA.

The Co.'s Steamship
Chelydra, Captain O. S. N., will be
despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 4th January, at Noon.For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2130

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO & ROTABIANI UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG & BOMBAY.
Having connection with Company's Mail
Steamers to ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAPLES, (LEIGHORN),
and GENOA; all MEDITERRANIAN,
ADEZIO, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS, up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo
at through rates to PERSIAN GULF
and BAGDAD.The Steamship
Bormido, Capt. N. M. D'ARC, Master,
will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 6th January, at Noon.At Bormido the Steamers are discharging
in Victoria Dock.For further Particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply toCARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2131

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

LUCILLE, American ship, Capt. Conway—

Captain.

SINTHAN, American ship, Capt. M. A.
Woodside—Master.W. J. ROXAS, American ship, Capt. J.
L. Gray—Captain.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2132

To-day's Advertisements.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.THE Company's S.S. Chelydra having
arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from
aboard.Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after Noon on the 2nd January, will be landed as Consignees' risk
and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2131

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ...

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ...

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ...

U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, 16th January, at daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted in England, France, and Germany by the trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$10.00 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding ORDERS TO LONDON CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct connecting Railways, and from China to destination, the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be obtained on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services.

European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials in their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japanese Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Hilo, to San Francisco and Chicago, via Honolulu, to Havana, Trinidad and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's lines and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 10 a.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcels will be received at the office until 4 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consignee Invoices to accompany. Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

O. L. GORHAM,
acting agent.

Hongkong, December 29, 1894. 2128

Dakin, Cruickshank &

Company, Ltd.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT

OF

Ilford Dry Plates,

1/2, 1/4, 10 x 8, 10 x 12,

and are offering the same at

POPULAR PRICES.

Sensitized Albumenized

PAPER,

CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

Dakin, Cruickshank & Co.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG. 1646

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Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Pieces.	Arr.	Date of Leaving.
Bremen & Ports of Ost.	Obra (6).	Jan. 7, at 3 p.m.	
Japan.	Verona (6).	Jan. 4, at noon.	
London & Ports of Ost.	Peninsular (6).	January 3.	
London, v. Suez Canal.</			

'FRAGILE WATERS' MURMUR: That the whirling of time has now merged our Xmas greetings into wishes for a Happy New Year.

That some advanced (perhaps cynical) folks have got tired of the old, old forms, and allege that the Happy New Year wish is a story they have heard before—in short, a veritable chestnut.'

That I could mention several good old stories which will be repeated as long as we can repeat them, which will be told again and again by our successors as 'long as men and women remain in the world, and which may, under higher and better conditions, be dwelt upon without end.'

That, although some of the best-hearted men have been known to disguise their good-heartedness under a seemingly gruff and grumpy demeanour, I confess to a decided liking for those who (especially at this season of the year) have no heitations and no restrictions in wishing A Happy New Year to all.

That it is a pleasant thing, this genial old form of greeting, which has been hallowed by our forefathers for ages in the past and will be honoured more and more in the future as the feeling of human brotherhood extends.

That it is but well known here in Hongkong that we need all the good wishes possible for a happier new year than the year which is now closing.

That during the last twelve months this scrappy column has made reference to more sorrowful and depressing events than was ever known to one year in the Colony's history.

That 1894 will, of course, be known as the Plague Year, but it is a remarkable circumstance that even the Plague has now taken rank as one only of the dark features of the year in Hongkong.

That Death has been making sad gaps in our community since the Plague was ended, and the wish for a happier new year, towards many of our sorrowing fellow-residents, has been fuller and deeper than usual.

That the terrors and the horrors of war have been viewed by us from a distance, and the ultimate results of the struggle have perhaps been more prominently present to our minds than the actual shock of battle.

That not only the year but the century will be memorable for the collapse of the old empires of the world.

That old and antiquated China has, we now sincerely hope, discovered that her methods of government (including those of defense) are entirely out of date.

That there in a delirious confusion in many minds of the Chinese official system with the Chinese nation.

That the official system of China has been and is solely responsible for the utter collapse of the governmental bulwarks of the empire, in that the officials have shamefully neglected their duty.

That the plain reason of the whole matter is, that the Chinese officials as a class have turned up their noses superciliously at everything new, that by dishonesty 'squeezing' they have made hay for themselves while the sun shone, and that now, disgraced as they are before the world, they are still trying to tell the hundreds of millions of people they have misgoverned the most abject lies about the war.

That, in spite of this humiliating spectacle, writers at home tell us that China has not yet exhausted her resources, and that she will 'show' Japan what she can do as time goes on.

That possibly something terrible may happen when China—not the blighting officials, but the people of China—comes to know what it all means and shows her has exhausted her patience with the mislead- ing men who have hitherto pretended to govern her.

That it is, of course, nonsense for anyone to say the resources of China are exhausted, but the China now fighting against Japan is the thing usually known as Mandarin dom, and that has been abundantly proved to be a rotten and useless combination, with a few bright exceptions.

That, in saying this, it may be argued we are depreciating the credit due to Japan for having brought China to her knees.

That the plain reason that she has yet received, and Japan would, I believe, have carried all before her even had China been better prepared than she was.

That the great secret of China's failure lies in the fact that her Confucian system holds good in regard to the family relations, but it has lost touch utterly in its hold upon the people in their relations with the Government, and so far as any feeling for country is concerned.

That the people of China will, therefore, be more easily governed by a strong foreign power which aims at justice than by her own authorities—unless, indeed, some new master be introduced into the ancient official system which shall insure protection to life and property against attacks from within as well as from outside.

That the Chinese nation has not been subjected to attack from without for many centuries—excepting, of course, an occasional expedition, within the last few decades.

That the experience she has now gained at the hands of Japan ought to cause such an awakening of China and its people as should mark the year 1894 as one of the most famous in history.

That, to return to Hongkong and the interests of Great Britain in the change which may be pending, it is within the bounds of possibility that our little Colony may be called upon to play an important part in the future developments.

That the capture of Nanking by the Japanese means that South Eastern Manchuria is now practically in Japanese hands, and the base of the Japanese is now comparatively safe.

That little has yet been heard of the progress of negotiations for peace, and, though hopes are entertained of a speedy settlement, the struggle of China to save her 'face' may be longer than expected.

That the Battle of the Tengtunes, now being carried on before the Arbitration Court here, is lively enough, though not very far-reaching in its effects.

That the system which the Arbitrators appear to favour, for arriving at a fair valuation of the property to be resumed, seems fair; and the labours of the valuers and surveyors, apart from the rents, look now rather like labour lost.

That as yet no steps are being taken to improve the condemned district, which from 1st June has been vacated for the public good at the public expense.

That no one has ventured a statement as to the reason why nothing is done.

That I hear the measuring of the water consumption is going on merrily, and I hope the profane language thus provoked is not detracting from the health of our hard-working Water Authority.

That it is reassuring to hear that representatives of the local Government are on the way to Tungkuang and Amoy, to discover the truth and the whole truth about the Plague rumours.

That the very first appearance of the Post anywhere near the Colony ought to be the signal for the adoption of every precautionary measure compatible with the independence of our trade.

That I do not think, with some of our pessimistic friends, that the Plague is bound to come; but one thing is certain, it ought not to come without our knowing it this time, or without being prepared for it.

BROWNIE.

THE LATE BARON DE GRAND-MAISON.

INQUIRY AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Mr H. B. Woodhouse held an inquiry at the Magistracy this morning into the circumstances connected with the death in the Hongkong Hotel of the Baron de Grandmaison on the 28th inst.

Mr Bourgeois, French Vice-Consul, occupied a room on the bunch.

Alexander Cumming Hutton Potts, clerk, Messrs Rowe and Co., Canton, stated—On

Thursday morning between 11:30 and 12 o'clock I went to the room of the deceased in the Hongkong Hotel. I knew he was staying there. The boy was sitting at the door. I knocked and got no answer. I left a chit for the defendant saying I would be back. I thought I heard snoring, and believed the deceased was sleeping. I returned about 12:40. The door was still locked. The boy was sitting on the floor. He had secured the key somehow. The boy opened the door. I entered. I saw the deceased lying in his bed with his head on one side, and a lot of stuff coming out of his mouth. He appeared to have been very sick, and was looking ghastly. I at once rushed to the Club and went for the doctor. The Baron was alive, but was breathing heavily. Mr Nicoll went with me to the Hotel. Dr Hartigan came about five minutes after. The Baron was in the same position and condition as when I left. Dr Hartigan sent me to his office for Dr. Potts; I also went for Dr Jordan, but he was out. After this I saw the deceased at intervals until nearly 12 o'clock next morning. The Baron remained unconscious all the time. About a quarter past 5 o'clock I received a message to go down to his room and found he was dead. I had known the deceased eight or ten days. He told me his name was Baron de Grandmaison. He told me he had come from Saigon, and was going to travel with the Prince d'Orleans later on. The Prince had seen China he said, and he had not, so it had been arranged that he was to visit China and join the Prince later on. He did not say he had come to Hongkong for medical treatment. He said he suffered from his kidneys and had been treated for more than a year. He said he had not experienced pain for some time, but he was failing again. He dined with me at my sister's house at the Peak. He said he was failing great pain and I could see he was getting very ill. He said if he possibly could he must get some morphine. I went with him to Messrs Watson and Co. He asked for morphine. That was about midnight on Christmas Eve. He said he was suffering great pain with his kidneys and that he had been in the habit of using this morphine himself. He was refused it at first. Then said if a doctor could be found he would prefer to be treated by him. He telephoned to Dr Hartigan, who was out, and then telephoned to Dr Stedman, who said he would be down shortly. I did not see him again. We got the morphine at the Dispensary, and were given the telephone numbers of Drs Hartigan and Stedman. We telephoned from the Hotel. The Baron was given a small bottle (produced in Court).

Dr Stedman stated—On Christmas morning between 12 and 12:30 I was telephoned for. I went to the Hongkong Hotel, and went to the room of the deceased. I saw the deceased in bed. He said he was in pain, in the loins, and described his symptoms, but he did not then appear to be in great pain. From the description he gave me I concluded he was suffering from gravel. The small bottle of morphine was standing on a chest beside his bed. The bottle, I think, was wrapped up when I first saw it and appeared to be full. He told me he had got it in order that there might be no delay when I came. I asked him how he had been able to get it, as I thought it was a curious thing that he had got it because a doctor never goes to an urgent case without taking morphine with him. He asked me what the strength was. I told him he was suffering from gravel. The small bottle of morphine was standing on a chest beside his bed. The bottle, I think, was wrapped up when I first saw it and appeared to be full. He told me he had got it in order that there might be no delay when I came. I asked him how he had been able to get it, as I thought it was a curious thing that he had got it because a doctor never goes to an urgent case without taking morphine with him.

Dr Hartigan—Having got it, was there any objection to leaving it with him?

Dr Hartigan—Would not say. He said he was in the habit of using it. I could not have taken it upon myself to remove it. The risk lies with the man himself.

His Worship—It is not uncommon for private individuals to have supplies of morphine—people in the habit of taking it.

Dr Hartigan—I should think it is unusual on the promissory note that he might not be debarred from taking further action.

Mr Francis asked if no costs should be granted to either side.

The Lordship said costs would go to the plaintiff on the \$200.

His Worship—You do not think blame is attaching to the Dispensary for supplying the drug.

Dr Stedman—No; I do not think so under the circumstances. It was very late at night and—

His Worship—Not even in the quantity contained in that bottle. Do you consider there is any blame attaching to the Dispensary from your point of view as a medical practitioner?

Dr Stedman—I really can't say. I am unable to answer the question.

His Worship—I am asking your opinion.

Dr Stedman—Well, I should say he got the usual amount.

His Worship—Are the instructions contained on the bottle?

Dr Stedman—The bottle has the label 'Hypodermic solution of Morphine, B. P.'

No instructions appear on the bottle except as they are understood by a medical man.

His Worship—In serving it out to a medical man ought the instructions to be on the bottle?

Dr Stedman—I do not think so. I think

His Worship—Hypodermic Solution of Morphine carries sufficient instruction.

His Worship—Nobody would understand that except a medical man?

Dr Stedman—Except people who were in the habit of taking morphine.

His Worship—But he was a Frenchman.

He would not understand what 'B. P.' meant. Ought not the quantity to be used be shown on the bottle?

Dr Stedman—I would not say it ought not to be, but it is not usual.

His Worship—The amount that ought to be taken with safety depends on the length of time it has been taken?

Dr Stedman—Yes.

His Worship—Would you consider the dose you prescribed for him a considerable dose for an ordinary person?

Dr Stedman—It was the ordinary dose for anybody.

His Worship—Supposing a man was sued to it, how much might he extend the dose to?

Dr Stedman—I think almost without limit.

Dr Hartigan stated—I was called in to see the deceased about 12:30 p.m. on the 27th inst. I had not seen him before. I found him lying in bed with his pyjamas open. His trousers and hair brush were lying on the bed near him. He was breathless—very heavily—completely unconscious, his face livid, his mouth covered with foam and vomited matter. His pulse could not be felt, and his heart could just be heard. He was on the point of death. I found the pupils of his eyes were contracted to a pinpoint. From his general symptoms I came to the conclusion that he was suffering from opium poisoning. On looking about the room I found the bottle of solution of morphine and a hypodermic needle case. It was a small tablet near the bed was the hypodermic syringe with the needle on it. It appeared to have been used as the piston was drawn out and the barrel moist. Later on Dr Stedman and I found a puncture of an injection which might have been made within an hour or two. There was an older puncture, I think the recent one must have been made within six hours from the time I saw him. I examined the bottle and should say about 30 drops had been taken from it. I was with him when he died at 5:20 yesterday morning. I would say that death might have been due to an overdose of morphine, but it might have been accelerated (or that the effects of the morphine was intensified) by the kidney disease from which the deceased was suffering. When I first saw the deceased his temperature was subnormal; five hours later it had risen to 104. It remained at that for half an hour, and then dropped to 103. It remained at 103 until about an hour before his death, when it went up to 106. It was at that when he died. The inference I draw is that death might have been due to uremic poisoning. The effects of the morphine were complicated by that. Both act in the same way. I do not think there is any necessity to hold an autopsy.

His Worship—There is evidence to show that the morphine was obtained from the Dispensary. Is there any blame attaching to the Dispensary for selling the morphine to deceased?

Dr Hartigan—I think it is not desirable that anybody going in should be able to get morphine.

His Worship—Having got it, was there any objection to leaving it with him?

Dr Hartigan—Would not say. He said he was in the habit of using it. I could not have taken it upon myself to remove it.

His Worship—It is not uncommon for

private individuals to have supplies of morphine—people in the habit of taking it.

Dr Hartigan—I should think it is unusual on the promissory note that he might not be debarred from taking further action.

Mr Francis asked if no costs should be granted to either side.

The Lordship said costs would go to the plaintiff on the \$200.

TAIPINGSHAN RESUMPTION ARBITRATION BOARD.

(Arbitrators—His Honour Mr E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Chief Justice, Messrs E. F. Astor and W. Danby.)

Saturday, Dec. 29.

The case of Chan Quai representing claim No. 4 was taken up and occupied the greatest portion of to-day's sitting. There are two houses Nos. 57 and 65, Square Street, that the owner, Chan Quai said that he had purchased five years ago for \$2,200 and that he was offered \$2,600 for by Mr Palmer. He said he did not care to accept this offer as he had just fitted the place up for his own business. He had also bought the corner house in the same year and paid \$1,130 for it. He said the average rent was equivalent to \$440.

Expert testimony was then introduced

by the complainant. These experts valued the property at \$3,800 while the expert testimony on the part of the Government made out the value to be \$2,600.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

They propose to sit three days a week and next week expect to take up claims 4, 11, and 14, and on Thursday the claims of the Indian Consul.

His Lordship said that they wanted in

consideration of the case was evidence to the actual rents earned by the houses and their general condition; and on Monday the Board would try to decide what deductions should be made and how many years they would allow in the compensation.

Dr Stedman—Yes.

His Worship—Would you consider the dose you prescribed for him a considerable dose for an ordinary person?

Dr Stedman—It was the ordinary dose for anybody.

His Worship—The amount that ought to be

taken with safety depends on the length of time it has been taken?

Dr Stedman—I think almost without limit.

Dr Hartigan—No, I think it is not desirable that anybody going in should be able to get morphine.

His Worship—But he was a Frenchman.

He would not understand what 'B. P.' meant.

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Dr Hartigan—No, I think it is not desirable that anybody going in

THE BENEVOLENT MOSQUITO
AND THE RICH UNCLE
A CHRISTMAS TRAGEDY.

Scene I.
Did you sleep well last night, uncle? anxiously inquired Mr. Parchment on Christmas morning.

"Yes, well enough," responded the rich uncle. "But by the way, William, did you not assure me that there were no mosquitos in the house?"

"My dear uncle, I hope, I trust that you have not been troubled by any. One has not been seen in this house for years."

"I will go so far as to say that one was in my room last night," said the rich uncle; "but I certainly fancied that such was the case. It may only have been a dream though."

"It must have been a dream," replied Mr. Parchment. "Why, this house is colonized by the only one in the district within the walls of which no mosquito ever comes. But if you desire it, to make assurance doubly sure, Eliza shall put mosquito curtains over your bed."

"None," said the rich uncle vigorously. "You know I detest curtains. I like to breathe freely, I like to sleep on a hard bed, I like to have the windows open, but I don't like mosquitoes. I came up here to spend the holiday with you because you assured me solemnly that there were positively no mosquitoes. But if there are—"

He shook his head expressively, and Mr. Parchment knew that there would be serious trouble if there were mosquitoes in the house.

Scene II.

The Benevolent Mosquito was industriously sharpening the end of his sting.

"Merry Christmas," remarked the Second Mosquito, "you are very busy this morning."

"Same to you. Yes, I've found a treasure. A real live fat man, full of blood, ripe, rich, nutritious blood with a skin as delicate as a child's—oh, such a juicy morsel."

"You make my mouth water," observed the Second Mosquito, longingly.

"Ah, if you only could see him," responded the Benevolent Mosquito. "He is a real Mount Morgan of a man. He leaves the window wide open and sleeps without curtains. Ah!"

"I say, old fellow," said the Second Mosquito, contritely, "don't keep him all to yourself. Remember that at this jubilant season of the year we should all co-operate in kindly fancies."

"My dear fellow, am I not known as the Benevolent Mosquito. It is not necessary for it to be Christmas for me to open my heart. We will form a syndicate and work this mico for all it is worth."

"How many do you think this fat man can stand?" queried the Second Mosquito.

"Oh, fully 500. He is an extremely healthy subject, and we had better make the most of him, as I fancy that he is only up here on a visit. Just for the holidays, you know."

"Where is he staying?"

"Up at the house of old William Parchment. The house we never go to, because the family are so mean that they undersell themselves, and their blood is poor."

"And, moreover," remarked the Second Mosquito, "their skins are so tough that the only time we went there, we all broke our stings upon their hides."

"Well, we will not need to touch them, for the fat full-blooded visitor will be as much as we can afford."

Then the Benevolent Mosquito and his friend flew away to a brother-mosquito, and floated a syndicate with 500 shareholders to work Mr. Parchment's rich uncle for all he was worth.

Scene III.

Christmas Day in the Parchment family was usually happy, for all sorts of gifts had been made to conciliate the rich uncle from whom they all expected so much. There were all sorts of founts that could attract an epicure, and there were all sorts of drinks as well.

The rich uncle appreciated the excellence of the feast, and did his utmost to do all the justice possible. He gave special attention to the liquors and, spite of his extremely round constitution, he became somewhat incoherent as the day went on. This did not, however, prevent him from becoming exceedingly eloquent at dinner.

"Parchment, ole' fol'," he said, "I'll not forget you, I won't. Make you all rich; give you a h'us; give Eliza set of diamonds; send boys to college. Hic."

He was very drunk when Mr. Parchment put him to bed.

An hour afterward the syndicate, headed by the Benevolent Mosquito, sailed in through the open windows and commenced their Christmas.

Next morning the rich uncle, marked all over with red blotches, drove away from his nephew's house, wowing angrily and never to look at the family again, and swearing justly that he would leave all his money to an asylum organ hospital.

As to the mosquito syndicate they all became so drunk on the fat man's alcoholised blood that they never recovered.

THE HOUSE DUTY—KEEP IT CLEAN.

DEAFNESS.—An essay describing a really genuine Cure for Deafness, singing in Fars, &c., no matter how severe or long-standing, will be sent for free. An official Fars-drums and similar appliances entirely unperformed. Address Thomas Lester, Victoria Chambers, 19, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London.

PROPERTY OWNER.—Here, you scoundrel, how dare you steal my property," Bunglar.—"Keep your air on, Master Higgins, I'm only colonizing it without compensation."

TIME Health & Vigor of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the Blood. When the tissues have been well worked, there are thrown into the blood, waste products, and if these are not eliminated (but through the skin) the waste products are retained in the blood, they become nutritious and function and finally produce organic disease. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Fungus, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

THE following was received from an applicant for the post of organist by an American church committee:—"Gentlemen, I noticed your advertisement for organist and music teacher, either white or colored, having been well for several years. I wish to offer my services."

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.—Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Fungus, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

I SURREP while you were abroad. Tompkins, you made quite a collection of coins? No. It was too expensive. The only thing I could afford to collect was hotel keys. I've got the key of every hotel room I occupied."

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have soon hosts of letters from people who have received great benefit from the use of Clarke's Blood Mixture. It cannot be too highly estimated, for it cures all diseases of the blood, and is the only purifier. This is a good testimonial from the "Family Doctor," which goes further to say: "It is the finest Blood Purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally." For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Fungus, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes."

IMPRISONED ON A SHIP.

The steamship *Norwitzia*, from Hamburg, arrived in the port of New York on Saturday, Sept. 3d, 1892, with cases of cholera on board. Many of the ship's company had died. The disease was raging. The authorities in America were alarmed lest the country should be introduced into that country. Hence they quarantined the *Norwitzia* with every soul of passenger and crew. The writer was a passenger. It was an awful time. Death was all around us. Nobody knew where the next would fall. We were imprisoned. Liberty never seemed so fair, nor so far. We could neither fight nor fly. There we were, hundreds of us—perfectly well, and yet bound together as with chains, that the health officer of the port might see whether the plague was not yet break out in our midst. When at last not yet—after weeks of this—we were set at liberty—lifted their hats—and—sovereign—said "Thank God!"

This was being kept up under conditions to make it horrible and fearful. Yet any form of incarceration is bad enough. Here is a woman, for example, who says, "I never moved a yard from my doorsteps for twenty weeks!" If one was a prison to her, who has said that she was a prison to her. Who has said that her husband was a judge? No; a power greater and more pitiless than any judge.

Her tale runs thus: In April 1892, whilst living at Lasher's Farm, Old Sanford, Essex, a fire broke out, and the family were burned out of house and home. We have no call to remark on such a calamity. The very thought of it is fit to make one shiver with dread. For most of us it is the world coming an end to us, or experience such a disaster.

Well, whilst happened after that, the lady shall tell in her own fashion the last of all fashions, because it is plain and straight to the point. She says: "I awoke to our bedding being damp from exposure, took a cold, which brought on rheumatic fever. For fourteen days I continued to my bed, and for twenty weeks I moved a yard from my own doorstep.

After a time the fever abated, leaving me weak, languid, and low. At first I had a sickening taste in the mouth and a poor appetite. No matter how simple and light the food was, I was afraid to eat, for it was sure to give me pain at the chest and sides; so I often had to loosen my corset and undress myself during the day. I could not bear the weight of my clothing."

"I was constantly spitting up a sour, frothy fluid, and had a gnawing pain at the pit of the stomach—like hunger, yet different. It was with difficulty I resisted the kidney secretion, and my bowels, bladder, and legs began to fail. I gave up, I was in a soppy night and day, and could not put my foot on the ground. Soon I experienced a hasty cough took me, and my throat filled with a thick phlegm. I could not sleep, and was never easy. Later on I had to sit up in bed, for I felt as if I should choke.

"Year after year I continued to suffer in this way, growing worse and worse, until I despaired of ever being well again. But who can tell when trouble will come, or when relief? A wonderful Providence is over all.

"One day June a book came by post describing Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and what it had done for many patients. I got a bottle from Mrs. Seigel's medicine dealer, and after taking it for a short time all pain left me, and I gradually gained strength. By taking this continual dose I have since kept in good health, and can eat and digest any kind of food. (Signed) Mrs. Lydia Green, Moor End, Great Salford, via Braintree, Essex, Aug. 24th, 1892."

Now, in order that Mrs. Green's clear and truthful statement may be of use to others as she desires it to be, we must add a word or two. The bad cold she caught at the fire no doubt "brought on" the rheumatic fever (she relates), but there was something lacking in the cold, for a cold never causes rheumatism. The rheumatic seeds, or poison, must already be in the blood; and that poison is always created by the fact that the blood is too full of acids, whether pre-existing indigestion or not. This is proved by the fact that Mrs. Green's chief ailment for ten years after the fire was not rheumatism, but indigestion and dyspepsia and dropsy, which is the result of its results and symptoms. When the digestion was finally righted by the remedy she alludes to, *all her apparent maladies* ceased together. Why? Because she had but one, as we have said.

Ah, yes! Disease is a stern jailor. And how sweet and cheap is liberty, obtained by Mother Seigel's help.

INSEMAN (the young lady with bulb terrier). "That's a fine dog!" (Attempts to stroke dog, who snaps at him.) Young Lady: "You should not touch him, then he would not bite!" Irishman: "You have no business to bring that dog in the bus house unless he is tied up."

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body.—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Fungus, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

JENNIE, said Mr. Youngusband, "each of these clothes-bags has got a hole in the bottom of it." What clothes-bags? We haven't any clothes-bags." Why, what's this? I've been putting my collar and cuffs in all this week?" "Why, George! That's the sleeve of my ball dress!"

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THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Océan) (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1893, at daylight.

Océan (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1893, at daylight.

Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1893, at daylight.

THE steamship *OCEANIA* will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, at Daylight, connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to all.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until 6 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Car-gees to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency or the Company, No. 1, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Gold through the World. Price, 5s. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, U.S.A.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Sat. Tuesday Jan. 1/93.

Victoria Tuesday Jan. 22/93.

Tacoma Tuesday Feb. 26/93.

Sat. Tuesday March 19/93.

Victoria Tuesday April 9/93.

THE steamship *SKYLARK*, Captain JAS. ROWLEY, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 1st January, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA via SHANGHAI INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast, Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be sent in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of The Freight Agent Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 p.m., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODWELL, CARRILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 12, 1893. 2019

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA & BALTIC PORTS; LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, VALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMER WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on SATURDAY, the 6th Jan., 1893.

Cargo and Specie will be received on board until Noon, on MONDAY, the 7th January, and Parcels will be received (at the Agency's Office) until Noon, on SUNDAY, the 6th January. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcels Receipts will be signed at less than \$2, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 17, 1893. 2048

Intimations.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

THE BEST QUALITY!! THE BEST QUALITY!!

CHUTNIES. Per dozen. Rs. As.

SILLED, Sweet Sliced, Lucknow, Calcutta Club, Skinner, Calcutta Club, Arman, Major Grey's United Service Club, Mixed, Mala, Cashmere, Pindore, Bengal Club, Col. Goad's, Cabool, Our Taste, in quart bottles ... 12 8

JELLIES. Lemon, Saffron, Mango, Gurund, in bottles ... 12 8